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Nobutaka Ishidera

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EXAMINER

TRUJILLO, JAMES K

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2116

DATE MAILED: 10/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/629,604

Applicant(s)

ISHIDERA ET AL.

Examiner

James K. Trujillo

Art Unit

2116

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10,12-30,32-49 and 51-54 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10,12-30,32-49 and 51-54 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 July 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- 1) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - 2) ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - 3) ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. It is hereby acknowledged that the following papers have been received and placed of record in the file: Amendment dated 8/8/06.
2. Claims 1-10, 12-30, 32-49 and 51-54 are presented for examination. Applicant has canceled claims 11, 31 and 50.

Drawings

3. The objection to the drawings are respectfully maintained and reproduced infra for applicant's convenience.
4. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, the drive section which enables to open the first display section being closed in the power saving mode, in response to the cancellation operation of the power saving mode must be shown or the feature(s) canceled from the claim(s) [emphasis added]. No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the

renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

5. The rejections are respectfully maintained with respect to claims 1-9 and 51-54 and reproduced infra for applicant's convenience. Claims 10, 12-30, and 32-49 are further rejected with respect to the amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

7. Claims 1-6, 10, 12-21, 26, 30, 32-41, 46 and 51-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Vong et al., U.S. Patent 7,030,837.

8. Regarding claim 1, Vong teaches a terminal device having a power saving mode (screensaver or an off mode for a main display, computer is not on or hibernate mode, col. 9, lines 29-31) in which the terminal device works with less power consumption than in a normal mode, said terminal device comprising:

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- a. a first display section the display of which is turned off during the power saving mode and resumed when restored to the normal mode (Monitor/main display 207, col. 9, lines 29-36);
 - b. a storage section which stores at least one URL on a network (RAM/ROM 318, figures 3 and 4);
 - c. a second display section (Auxiliary display 307) which displays either the URL stored in the storage section or identification information corresponding to the URL at least during the power saving mode (wherein the URL is necessary in order to connect to a server over the Internet, col. 7, lines 37-43, col. 9, lines 29-36); and
 - d. an access processing section (serial interface 206 and network interface 214 together with processing units 210 and 316) which executes access processing against the URL, or a URL corresponding to the identification information, displayed on the second display section in response to a cancellation operation of the power saving mode (information displayed on the auxiliary may be displayed on the main display in response to an event; col. 8, lines 50-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36; specifically, as disclosed the main display is in an off mode and the information is displayed on the auxiliary display, when the main display is caused to be active the information would be displayed on the main display, i.e. switching between displays).
9. Regarding claim 2, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein, depending on a URL type, the access processing section activates an application program necessary for accessing the URL, and said application program

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makes access to the URL (information from the Internet is processed, col. 2, lines 41-50, col. 3, lines 24-27, col. 7, lines 37-43, col. 7, lines 50-55 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

10. Regarding claim 3, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 2, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein, when the URL type is a type designating a Web page address on the network, the access processing section activates a browser program, and when the URL type is a type designating an electronic mail address, the access processing section activates a mail program (col. 2, lines 41-50, col. 3).

11. Regarding claim 4, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the storage section stores a URL accessed last time before shifting to the power saving mode (col. 8, lines 50-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

12. Regarding claim 5, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the storage section stores an arbitrary URL according to an instruction by a user (col. 8, lines 50-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

13. Regarding claim 6, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein in the case the storage section stores a plurality of URLs, the terminal device further comprises: a first operation section for selecting a URL, or identification information corresponding to the URL, displayed on the second display section out of the plurality of URLs (separate applications assigned to the auxiliary display unit, col. 7, lines 44-56).

14. Regarding claim 10, Vong teaches a device having a normal working state and a standby state, comprising:

- a. a display section which can display information in the standby state (Auxiliary display 307, figure 1); and
 - b. a processing section which performs processing corresponding to the information being displayed on the display section (serial interface 206 and network interface 214 together with processing units 210 and 316) at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state (col. 8, lines 50-57).
 - c. a main display section the display contents of which are placed in a visible condition during the normal working state, or placed in an invisible condition during the standby state (col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36); and
 - d. a detection section which detects an operation for shifting the display contents of the main display section from the invisible condition to the visible condition (col. 8, lines 51-57);
 - e. wherein the display section is a subordinate display section the display contents of which are placed in the visible condition even when said main display section is placed in the invisible condition (col. 8, lines 51-57), and
 - f. the processing section performs processing corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section at the time of the detected operation (col. 8, lines 51-57).
15. Regarding claim 12, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the normal working state is a normal working mode in which said main display section is placed in a display condition, and the standby state is a power saving mode in which said main display section is placed in a non-display condition and the device

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works with less power consumption than in the normal working mode, and the detection section detects a shift from the power saving mode to the normal working mode (col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

16. Regarding claim 13, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein a URL of a Web page is displayed on the subordinate display section, and when a state shift operation is detected by the detection section, the processing section displays on the main display section the Web page corresponding to the URL displayed on said subordinate display section (wherein the URL is necessary in order to connect to a server over the Internet, col. 7, lines 37-43, col. 8, lines 50-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

17. Regarding claim 14, Vong taught the device according to claim 13, as described above. Vong teaches further comprising: a registration section in which the URL displayed on the subordinate display section can be registered by a user (wherein a user assigns functionality is interpreted to be registering by a user and therefore inherently includes a registration section, col. 8, lines 58-63).

18. Regarding claim 15, Vong taught the device according to claim 13, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the URL displayed on the subordinate display section is a URL of a Web page the update of which is detected (wherein the URL is Internet radio, or a stock ticker which inherently requires updating, col. 3, lines 24-25 and col. 7, lines 37-43).

19. Regarding claim 16, Vong taught the device according to claim 13, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein the URL is a URL of the Web page the update of which is detected by patrolling the registered URL and determining an updated condition of each URL (wherein

the URL such as Internet radio, or a stock ticker inherently requires patrolling, col. 3, lines 24-25 and col. 7, lines 37-43).

20. Regarding claim 17, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein information related to voice data is displayed on the display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state, based on the information displayed on the display section, the processing section performs regeneration of the voice data corresponding to said information (Internet radio, sports, news, MP3, col. 3, lines 24-27, col. 7, lines 37-44 and col. 8, lines 51-57).

21. Regarding claim 18, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein information related to an electronic mail is displayed on the display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state, based on the information displayed on the display section, the processing section performs processing related to the electronic mail corresponding to said information (col. 2, lines 41-50 and col. 8, lines 51-57).

22. Regarding claim 19, Vong taught the device according to claim 18, as described above. Vong teaches further comprising:

- a. a main display section the display contents of which are placed in a visible condition in the normal working state, or in an invisible condition in the standby state (col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36),
- b. wherein the display section is a subordinate display section the display contents of which are placed in the visible condition even when said main display section is placed in the invisible condition (col. 9, lines 29-36); and

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c. a detection section which detects an operation for shifting the display contents of the main display section from the invisible condition to the visible condition (col. 8, lines 51-57),

d. wherein, based on the information displayed on the subordinate display section at the time of the detected operation, the processing section performs processing related to the electronic mail corresponding to said information (col. 2, lines 41-50 and col. 8, lines 51-57).

23. Regarding claim 20, Vong taught the device according to claim 19, as described above.

Vong further teaches wherein information related to an electronic mail address is displayed on the subordinate display section, and when a state shift operation is detected by the detection section, the processing section displays on the main display section a screen for creating an electronic mail addressed to the electronic mail address corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section (information may be display between different display based on events, col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

24. Regarding claim 21, Vong taught the device according to claim 19, as described above.

Vong further teaches wherein information related to a received electronic mail is displayed on the subordinate display section, and when a state shift operation is detected by the detection section, the processing section displays on the main display section the received mail information corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section (information may be displayed between different display based on events, col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

25. Regarding claim 26, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong further teaches wherein information related to an executable program is displayed on the display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state, based on the information displayed on the display section, the processing section executes the program corresponding to said information (information may be displayed between different display based on events, col. 8, lines 51-57 and col. 9, lines 29-36).

26. Regarding claims 30, 32-41, and 46, Vong taught the claimed device therefore he also teaches the claimed program.

27. Regarding claim 51, Applicant has stated in the response to the restriction requirement that the claim 51 is generic to all of the other claims. Therefore they are rejected for the same reasons.

28. Regarding claims 52-54, they are rejected for the same reasons as set forth hereinabove.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

29. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

30. Claims 7-8, 22-25, 27-29, 42-45, and 47-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vong in view of Hollon Jr., U.S. Patent 5,768,164.

31. Regarding claim 7, Vong taught the terminal device according to claim 1, as described above. Vong does not expressly disclose wherein the first display section is mounted so as to be

opened and closed against a main body of the terminal device, and the second display section is disposed in a visible position when the first display section is placed in a closed condition.

Hollon teaches a terminal device similar to that of Vong having a first display section the display of which is turned off during a power savings mode and resumed when restored to a normal mode and a second display section which displays at least during the power savings mode (col. 2, line 65 through col. 3, line 5). Hollon also teaches wherein the first display section is mounted so as to be opened and closed against a main body of the terminal device, and the second display section is disposed in a visible position when the first display section is placed in a closed condition (figures 1 and 2). The invention of Hollon is directed toward a portable computer having the advantage of being easily mobile.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of both Vong and Hollon before them at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal device of Vong to use the terminal device of Hollon.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to achieve the advantage of being easily mobile.

32. Regarding claim 8, Vong together with Hollon taught the terminal device according to claim 7, as described above. Hollon teaches further comprising: a second operation section for canceling the power saving mode, being disposed in an operable position while the first display section is placed in the closed condition (col. 2, line 65 through col. 3, line 5).

33. Regarding claim 22, Vong taught the device according to claim 20, as described above. Vong does not explicitly disclose wherein information related to a telephone number is displayed on the display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working

state, based on the information related to the telephone number displayed on the display section, the processing section performs processing related to the corresponding telephone number.

Hollon teaches a device wherein information related to a telephone number is displayed on the display section, and at the time of shifting from the standby state to the normal working state, based on the information related to the telephone number displayed on the display section, the processing section performs processing related to the corresponding telephone number (col. 1, line 65 through col. 2, line 6 and figure 5). Hollon is in the same field of endeavor as that of Vong in that both are directed toward devices with first and subordinate displays. The invention of Hollon is directed toward a portable computer having the advantage of being easily mobile.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of both Vong and Hollon before them at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal device of Vong such that it is implemented in the terminal device of Hollon.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to achieve the advantage of being easily mobile.

34. Regarding claim 23, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Hollon teaches further comprising: a telephone directory data in which a user can register a telephone number, wherein information related to the telephone number registered in the telephone directory data is displayed on the display section, and the processing section originates a call by use of the telephone number (col. 2, lines 3-6, figure 5).

35. Regarding claim 24, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Hollon further teaches wherein information related to a telephone number of an originating party corresponding to a recorded voice data is displayed on the display section,

and the processing section regenerates the voice data corresponding to the information related to the telephone number (col. 2, lines 3-6, figure 5).

36. Regarding claim 25, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Hollon further teaches wherein information related to a telephone number of an originating party corresponding to a recorded voice data is displayed on the display section, and the processing section regenerates the voice data corresponding to the information related to the telephone number (col. 2, lines 3-6, col. 3, lines 19-22, and figure 5).

37. Regarding claim 27, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Claim 27 is further rejected for the same reasons as set forth in the rejections of claims 11 and 19 and wherein the processing is now related to a telephone number as taught by Hollon (col. 2, lines 3-6, col. 3, lines 19-22, and figure 5).

38. Regarding claim 28, Vong together with Hollon taught the device according to claim 22, as described above. Hollon teaches further comprising: a telephone directory data in which a user can register a telephone number, wherein information related to the telephone number registered in the telephone directory data is displayed on the subordinate display section, and when a state shift operation is detected by the detection section, the processing section displays on the main display section the telephone directory data contents corresponding to the information displayed on the subordinate display section, at least excluding the information displayed on the subordinate display section (a phone book application, col. 2, lines 3-6, col. 3, lines 19-22, and figure 5).

39. Regarding claim 29, Vong taught the device according to claim 10, as described above. Vong does not explicitly teach further comprising: a folding mechanism by which the device

can be opened and closed, wherein the main display section is disposed in a position in which the display contents of the main display section are visible when the folding mechanism is placed in an open condition, while the display contents of the main display section are invisible when the folding mechanism is placed in a closed condition, the display section is a subordinate display section disposed in a position in which the display contents of the subordinate display section are visible even when the folding mechanism is placed in the closed condition, and the detection section detects an open motion of the folding mechanism from the close condition.

Hollon teaches a folding mechanism by which the device can be opened and closed, wherein the main display section is disposed in a position in which the display contents of the main display section are visible when the folding mechanism is placed in an open condition, while the display contents of the main display section are invisible when the folding mechanism is placed in a closed condition, the display section is a subordinate display section disposed in a position in which the display contents of the subordinate display section are visible even when the folding mechanism is placed in the closed condition, and the detection section detects an open motion of the folding mechanism from the close condition (figures 1 and 2). Hollon is in the same field of endeavor as that of Vong in that both are directed toward devices with first and subordinate displays. The invention of Hollon is directed toward a portable computer having the advantage of being easily mobile.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of both Vong and Hollon before them at the time the invention was made, to modify the terminal device of Vong to use the folding mechanism of Hollon.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to achieve the advantage of being easily mobile.

40. Regarding claims 42-45 and 47-49, Vong together with Hollon taught claimed device therefore together they also teach the claimed program.

41. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vong together with Hollon Jr., U.S. Patent 5,768,164 in further view of Yokota, JP 08-328692 (submitted in IDS dated 7/30/03).

42. Regarding claim 9, Vong together with Hollon taught the terminal device according to claim 7, as described above. Vong and Hollon do not explicitly disclose further comprising: a drive section which enables to open the first display section being closed in the power saving mode, in response to the cancellation operation of the power saving mode.

Yokota disclose a drive section which enables to open the first display section being closed in the power saving mode, in response to the cancellation operation of the power saving mode (lid is made to open in response to application of power to a switch, Constitution of the Patent Abstract). Yokota further provide the advantage of providing improvement of ease of handling (Purpose of the Patent Abstract).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art having the teachings of Vong, Hollon and Yokota before them at the time the invention was made, to further modify the combination of Vong and Hollon to include the drive section as taught by Yokota.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make this modification in order to provide the advantage of improving the ease of handling in view of the teachings of Yokota.

Response to Arguments

43. Applicant's arguments filed 8/8/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

44. Applicant argues in substance with respect to the objection to the drawings that a “drive section” which enables to open the first display section being closed in the power saving mode, in response to the cancellation operation of the power saving mode” is shown in figures 25-27 and 29-34. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The drawings do not appear to contain an element that is described as a drive section. First the objection would only apply to claim 9, since it is the only claim that recites a “drive section” which enables to open the first display section being closed in the power saving mode, in response to the cancellation operation of the power saving mode.” It appears that a drive section is described in the specification on page 5, lines 17-20, but there is no reference to a figure or element in a figure. The specification describes a drive means that is a motor, which may be interpreted to be a drive section, on page 24, lines 1-7 and page 24, lines 17-20, however no reference is made to a figure or element in a figure.

45. Applicant argues in substance that the access processing section in claim 1-10, 12-30, 32-40 and 51-54 and presumably claims 41-49 executes access processing to the URL, displayed in a second display when canceling the power saving mode, to obtain information from the URL and displays the obtained information in the first display [emphasis added]. However, it

appears that the applicant is arguing features that are not recited in claims 1-9, 12-30, 32-49 and 51-54. Further, an access processing section is not recited in claims 51-54. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., to obtain information from the URL and displays the obtained information in the first display and an accessing processing section in claims 51-54) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

46. Applicant argues in substance that Vong has no disclosure corresponding to “an access processing section”. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Vong teaches that the auxiliary display may display information from the Internet while the main display is in an off mode by bypassing the host computer (col. 9, lines 29-36). Vong further teaches that information displayed on the auxiliary display may be displayed on the main display and the display on the auxiliary can be discontinued in response to an automatic detection of an input (col. 8, lines 49-57). Vong must inherently have an access processing section to obtain information on the display from the auxiliary display to the main display in order to obtain the information. Thus, Vong teaches access processing to the URL displayed in a second display (information displayed on the auxiliary display may be displayed on the main display and the display on the auxiliary can be discontinued in response to an automatic detection of an input, col. 8, lines 49-57) when canceling the power saving mode to obtain information in the first display (the auxiliary display may display information from the Internet while the main display is in an off mode by bypassing the host computer, col. 9, lines 29-36; wherein canceling the power saving mode would be when

changing the display from the auxiliary display to the main display, in which the main display may be in an off mode).

47. Applicant further argues in substance that the “Action fails to satisfy the requirement of a prima facie demonstration of obviousness and, instead relies on the discredited bare contention that the combination ‘would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art...’”. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner has presented:

- a. (A) the relevant teachings of the prior relied upon, with reference to the relevant column or page number(s) and line number(s) where appropriate – see page 11, lines 3-4 and lines 7-13 of the previous Office Action with regard to Hollon – see page 15, lines 14-15 and lines 17-20 with regard to Yokota. The previous Office Action clearly provides the relevant teaches of the prior art with reference to the relevant column or page number(s) and line number(s) and even figures.
- b. (B) the differences in the claim over the applied references – see page 11, lines 4-6 of the previous Office Action with regard to Hollon – see page 15, lines 14-17 with regard to Yokota.
- c. (C) the proposed modification of the applied reference(s) necessary to arrive at the claimed subject matter – see page 11, lines 15-17 of the previous Office Action with regard to Hollon – see page 16, lines 1-3 with regard to Yokota.
- d. (D) an explanation of why one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to make the proposed modification – see page 11, lines 13-14 and 18-19 of the previous Office Action – see page 15, lines 21-22 and page 16, lines 4-6 with regard to Yokota. The motivation in Hollon is derived from figures 1

and 2, which would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art that Hollon provides the advantage a device that is mobile.

The motivation in the above references is clearly derived from the references and the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill, as shown above. In combining the above references there is a reasonable expectation of success because the art is predictable. In the case of Hollon, one of ordinary skill in the art would have reasonable expectation of success to make a system such a Vong mobile. In the case of Yokota, one of ordinary skill in the art would also reasonably expected that drive of Yokota would be successfully integrated into Vong combined with Hollon. The prior art references clearly teach or suggest all the claim limitations. As can be seen the suggestions for combination and reasonable expectation are found in the prior art.

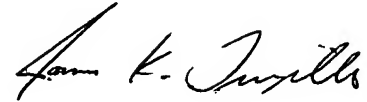
Conclusion

48. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James K. Trujillo". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "James" and last name "Trujillo" clearly distinguishable.

James K. Trujillo
Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100